



Conflict Minerals Policy Statement

The Dodd-Frank Act was adopted because Conflict Minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (the “DRC”) and adjoining countries (the “Covered Countries”) may directly or indirectly be funding or benefitting illegal armed groups committing human rights atrocities in that region. These Conflict Minerals from the DRC and the Covered Countries – tantalum, tin, tungsten and gold – are making their way into the supply chain of companies in the United States of America.

Under these Conflict Minerals rules and regulations, publicly-traded companies must report annually to the SEC if they use any Conflict Minerals from the DRC and the Covered Countries in the products they manufacture or contract to manufacture if the Conflict Minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product.

While Flowline does not source any Conflict Minerals from the DRC and the Covered Countries directly, such Conflict Materials may exist in the products, materials and components that Flowline sources from its suppliers. Flowline is committed to working with its suppliers to responsibly source the materials and components Flowline uses in its products.

We expect suppliers to have a policy in place and implement a system to trace the origin of tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold supplied to the Company.



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Conflict Minerals Reporting Template (CMRT)

English

Revision 6.22
 May 11, 2022

The purpose of this document is to collect sourcing information on tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold used in products

[Link to Terms & Conditions](#)

Mandatory fields are noted with an asterisk (*). Consult the instructions tab for guidance on how to answer each question.

Company Information

Company Name (*):	Flowline Inc
Declaration Scope or Class (*):	B. Product (or List of Products)
Go to Product List tab to enter products this declaration applies to	
Click here to enter the products this declaration applies to	
Company Unique ID:	
Company Unique ID Authority:	
Address:	10500 Humbolt Street Los Alamitos, CA 90720
Contact Name (*):	Thuan Nguyen
Email - Contact (*):	thuan.nguyen@flowline.com
Phone - Contact (*):	562-598-3015
Authorizer (*):	Thuan Nguyen
Title - Authorizer:	
Email - Authorizer (*):	thuan.nguyen@flowline.com
Phone - Authorizer:	562-598-3015
Effective Date (*):	20-Jan-2023

Answer the following questions 1 - 8 based on the declaration scope indicated above

1) Is any 3TG intentionally added or used in the product(s) or in the production process? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	
Tin (*)	Yes	
Gold (*)	Yes	
Tungsten (*)	Yes	

2) Does any 3TG remain in the product(s)? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	
Tin (*)	Yes	
Gold (*)	Yes	
Tungsten (*)	Yes	

3) Do any of the smelters in your supply chain source the 3TG from the covered countries? (SEC term, see definitions tab) (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	TDK, DRC smelters are accepted only in case they are RMI compliant or in a Responsible Minerals Assurance Program. Diodes Inc, We have opted for 'unknown' as mine information is not mandatory.
Tin (*)	Yes	Bourns Inc, Malaysia Smelting Corp. reports
Gold (*)	Yes	Bourns, Argor Heraeus reports that they
Tungsten (*)	Yes	Diodes Inc, We have opted for 'unknown' as mine information is not necessary. NXP: Smelters are RMI compliant; some smelters may have ore from a DRC mine.

4) Do any of the smelters in your supply chain source the 3TG from conflict-affected and high-risk areas? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	TDK, DRC smelters are accepted only in case they are RMI compliant or in a Responsible Minerals Assurance Program. Diodes Inc, We have opted for 'unknown' as mine information is not mandatory.
Tin (*)	Yes	Bourns, Malaysia Smelting Corp. reports
Gold (*)	Yes	Bourns, Argor Heraeus reports that they
Tungsten (*)	Yes	TDK, DRC smelters are accepted only in case they are RMI compliant or in a Responsible Minerals Assurance Program. Diodes Inc, We have opted for 'unknown' as mine information is not mandatory.

5) Does 100 percent of the 3TG (necessary to the functionality or production of your products) originate from recycled or scrap sources? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	No	
Tin (*)	No	
Gold (*)	No	Supplier Samtec gets all of its Gold from recycled jewelry from a smelter in the USA.
Tungsten (*)	No	

6) What percentage of relevant suppliers have provided a response to your supply chain survey? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	100%	
Tin (*)	100%	
Gold (*)	100%	
Tungsten (*)	100%	

7) Have you identified all of the smelters supplying the 3TG to your supply chain? (*)	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	Flowline relies on data provided by our suppliers. Supplier CMRT's indicate that smelters have been identified.
Tin (*)	Yes	Flowline relies on data provided by our suppliers. Supplier CMRT's indicate that smelters have been identified.
Gold (*)	Yes	Flowline relies on data provided by our suppliers. Supplier CMRT's indicate that smelters have been identified.
Tungsten (*)	Yes	Flowline relies on data provided by our suppliers. Supplier CMRT's indicate that smelters have been identified.



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Mandatory fields are noted with an asterisk (*). Consult the instructions tab for guidance on how to answer each question.

8) Has all applicable smelter information received by your company been reported in this declaration? (*)

	Answer	Comments
Tantalum (*)	Yes	
Tin (*)	Yes	
Gold (*)	Yes	
Tungsten (*)	Yes	

Answer the Following Questions at a Company Level

Question	Answer	Comments
A. Have you established a responsible minerals sourcing policy? (*)	Yes	
B. Is your responsible minerals sourcing policy publicly available on your website? (Note - If yes, the user shall specify the URL in the comment field.) (*)	No	
C. Do you require your direct suppliers to source the 3TG from smelters whose due diligence practices have been validated by an independent third party audit program? (*)	No	
D. Have you implemented due diligence measures for responsible sourcing? (*)	Yes	
E. Does your company conduct Conflict Minerals survey(s) of your relevant supplier(s)? (*)	No	
F. Do you review due diligence information received from your suppliers against your company's expectations? (*)	Yes	
G. Does your review process include corrective action management? (*)	Yes	
H. Is your company required to file an annual conflict minerals disclosure? (*)	No	

ITEM	DEFINITION
3TG	Tantalum, tin, tungsten, gold
Authorizer	This field identifies the person responsible for the content of the declaration. The authorizer may be a different individual from the contact person. It is not correct to use the words "name" or similar identification to provide the name of the authorizer.
Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Area (CAHRA)	Conflict-affected and high-risk areas are areas in a state of armed conflict, fragile post-conflict areas, as well as areas witnessing weak or non-existing governance and security, such as failed states, and widespread and systematic violations of international law, including human rights abuses.
Conflict Mineral	As defined in 2010 United States legislation, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502(e)(4): CONFLICT MINERAL —The term "conflict mineral" means— (A) columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives; or (B) any other mineral or its derivatives determined by the Secretary of State to be financing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country. (available at http://www.sec.gov/about/laws/wallstreetreform-cpa.pdf)
Covered Country(ies)	Covered Country(ies) as defined by the United States Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. These countries include the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the nine countries with which it shares an internationally recognized border: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.
Declaration Scope or Class	For the purposes of this template, "scope" describes the applicability of the information provided by the reporting company. The scope may encompass the entirety of a company's services and/or products, or at a company's discretion, the template may be used to report on a specific product (or products), or, be "User defined". The "User defined" scope selection or class may be used to describe any subset of a company's operation or product portfolio.
Dodd-Frank	2010 United States legislation, Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502 ("Dodd-Frank") (http://www.sec.gov/about/laws/wallstreetreform-cpa.pdf)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
Gold (Au) refiner (smelter)	A gold refiner is a metallurgical operation that produces fine gold with a concentration of 99.5% or higher from gold and gold-bearing materials with lower concentrations. Refer to the RMAP audit protocol for this metal for a complete description.
Independent Third-Party Audit Firm	With respect to smelter audits, an "Independent Third-Party Audit Firm" is a private sector organization responsible for evaluating the smelter or refiner's materials traceability against the standards of the RMAP or equivalent audit protocols. To maintain neutrality and impartiality, such organization and its audit team members must have no conflicts of interest with the auditee.
Intentionally added	Intentionally added is commonly known as the deliberate use of a substance, or in this case metal, in the formulation of a product where continued presence is desired to provide a specific characteristic, appearance or quality. While the SEC does not define the phrase "intentionally added" in the final rule*, the rule's preamble states: "[W]e agree that being intentionally added, rather than being a naturally-occurring by-product, is a significant factor in determining whether a conflict mineral is "necessary to the functionality or production" of a product. This is true regardless of who intentionally added the conflict mineral to the product so long as it is contained in the product. [D]etermining whether a conflict mineral is considered "necessary" to a product should not depend on whether the conflict mineral is added directly to the product by the issuer or whether it is added to a component of the product that the issuer receives from a third party. Instead, the issuer should report on the totality of the product and work with suppliers to comply with the requirements." Therefore, in determining whether a conflict mineral is "necessary" to a product, an issuer must consider any conflict mineral contained in its product, even if that conflict mineral is only in the product because it was included as part of a component of the product that was manufactured originally by a third party." *156296 Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 177 / Wednesday, September 12, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
IPC	IPC (www.ipc.org) is a global industry association based in Bannockburn, Ill., dedicated to the competitive excellence and financial success of its 3,400 member companies which represent all facets of the electronics industry, including design, printed board manufacturing, electronics assembly and test. As a member-driven organization and leading source for industry standards, training, market research and public policy advocacy, IPC supports programs to meet the needs of an estimated \$2.0 trillion global electronics industry. IPC maintains additional offices in Tees, N.M.; Washington, D.C.; Stockholm, Sweden; Moscow, Russia; Bangalore, India; Bangkok.
IPC-1755 Responsible Sourcing of Minerals Data Exchange Standard	This IPC standard establishes the requirements for exchanging conflict minerals data between suppliers and their customers. To meet the needs of a broad range of users, this standard provides flexibility in the scope of the products covered within a single declaration. This standard is not a contract.
Necessary for the Functionality of a Product	The SEC does not provide a formal definition of this phrase in the final rule*, however it provides some guidance: A conflict mineral will be considered to be necessary to its functionality of a product if it meets the following: 1) is intentionally added to the product or any component of the product and is not a naturally-occurring byproduct; 2) is necessary to the product's generally expected function, use or purpose; and 3) is incorporated for the purpose of ornamentation, decoration, or embellishment, whether the primary purpose of the product is ornamentation or decoration. NOTE: The conflict mineral must be contained in the product to be applicable. *156296 Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 177 / Wednesday, September 12, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
Necessary for the Production of a Product	The SEC does not provide a formal definition of this phrase in the final rule*, however, it provides some guidance: A conflict mineral will be considered to be necessary to the production of a product when: 1) it is intentionally included in the product's production process, other than if it is included in a tool, machine, or equipment used to produce the product (such as computers or power lines); 2) it is included in the product (MUST be contained in the product to be applicable); and 3) it is necessary to the product. *156296 Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 177 / Wednesday, September 12, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Product	A company's Product or Finished good is a material or item which has completed the final stage of manufacturing and is available for distribution or sale to customers.
RBA	Responsible Business Alliance (www.responsiblebusiness.org)
Recycled or Scrap Sources	Recycled or scrap sources are recycled metals, that are reclaimed end-user or post-consumer products, or scrap processed metals created during product manufacturing. Recycled metal includes excess, obsolete, defective, and scrap metal materials that contain refined or processed metals that are appropriate to recycle in the production of tin, tantalum, tungsten and/or gold. Minerals partially processed, unprocessed or byproducts from other ores are not included in the definition of recycled metal.
Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP)	The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) is a process developed by the RBA to enhance company capability to verify the responsible sourcing of metals. Further details of the RMAP can be found here: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/responsible-minerals/
Responsible Minerals Initiative	Founded in 2008 by members of the Responsible Business Alliance, the Responsible Minerals Initiative has been one of the most utilized and respected resources for companies addressing conflict minerals issues in their supply chains. Over 360 companies from ten different industries participate in the RMI today, contributing to a range of tools and resources including the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process, the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template, Responsible Country of Origin Inquiry data and a range of guidance documents on conflict minerals sourcing. The RMI also runs regular workshops on conflict minerals issues and contributes to policy development and debates with leading civil society organizations and governments. Additional information is available at http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org .
RMAP Conformant Smelter List	The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP) Conformant Smelter List is a published list of smelters and refiners that have undergone assessment through the RMAP, a program of the Responsible Minerals Initiative (RMI) or industry equivalent program (such as Responsible Jewellery Council or London Bullion Market Association) and have been validated to be in conformance with the protocols. If a smelter or refiner is not on the list, it has either not completed a RMAP assessment or is not in conformance with the RMAP protocol. A list of smelters and refiners which have been validated to be conformant to the RMAP can be found at www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org .
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov)
Smelter	A smelter or refiner is a company that procures and processes mineral ore, slag and/or materials from recycled or scrap sources into refined metal or metal containing intermediate products. The output can be pure (99.5% or greater) metals, powders, ingots, bars, grains, oxides or salts. The RMAP audit protocol for this metal for a complete description at: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/smelter-introduction/
Smelter Identification Number	A unique identification number the RMI assigns to companies that have been reported by members of the supply chain as smelters or refiners, whether or not they have been verified to meet the characteristics of smelters or refiners as defined in the RMAP audit protocols.
Tantalum (Ta) smelter	A tantalum smelter (also known as a processor) is defined as a company that converts Ta-containing ores, concentrates, slags or secondary materials into tantalum intermediate products or other tantalum containing products for direct sales or further processing into Ta-containing products, such as Ta powder, Ta components, Ta oxides, alloys, wires, sintered bars, etc. Refer to the RMAP audit protocol for this metal for a complete description at: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/smelter-introduction/
Tin (Sn) smelter	Primary [tin] smelters are companies with one or more facilities treating tin containing ore concentrates in order to produce tin metal. Secondary [tin] smelters are companies with one or more facilities that treat secondary materials by reduction for the production of crude or higher grade tin or tin product such as solder. A smelter as referred to within this audit protocol may operate as either one or both types of business operation. Refer to the RMAP audit protocol for this metal for a complete description: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/smelter-introduction/ .
Tungsten (W) smelter	A company with one or more facilities that converts W-containing ores (such as wolframite and scheelite), W concentrates, or W-bearing scrap (secondary material) into tungsten containing intermediates such as Ammonium Para-Tungstate (APT), Ammonium Meta-Tungstate (AMT), ferrotungsten, and tungsten oxides for direct sales or further processing into W-containing products (such as W powder or W-carbide powder). Refer to the RMAP audit protocol for this metal for a complete description: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/smelter-introduction/ .



Completion required only if reporting level "Product (or List of Products)" selected on the 'Declaration' worksheet.

[Click here to return to Declaration tab](#)

Manufacturer's Product Number (*)	Manufacturer's Product Name	Comments
DL10-00	Level Transmitter	
DL14-00	Level Transmitter	
DL24-00	Level Transmitter	
DL34-00	Level Transmitter	
DS14-00	Level Transmitter	
DX10-00	Level Transmitter	
FT10-1305	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
FT10-1405	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
FT10-5305	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
FT10-5405	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
GT10-1305	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
GT10-1405	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
GT10-5305	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
GT10-5405	Thermal Dispersion Switch	
LC10-1001	Level Controller	
LC11-1001	Level Controller	
LC30-1001	Level Controller	
LC40-1001	Level Controller	
LC41-1001	Level Controller	
LC42-1001	Level Controller	
LC52-1001	Level Controller	
LC80-1001	Level Controller	
LC82-1001	Level Controller	
LC90-1001	Level Controller	
LC91-1001	Level Controller	
LC92-1001	Level Controller	
LG10-0003-00	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-0003-00-36	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-0003-00-48	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-0003-00-72	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-1003-00	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-1003-00-36	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-1003-00-48	GuidedWave Radar	
LG10-1003-00-72	GuidedWave Radar	
LG11-2003-00	GuidedWave Radar	
LH25-1201	Single Station Horizontal	
LH29-1001	Single Station Horizontal	
LH35-S201	Single Station Horizontal	
LI23-1001	Level Controller/Display	
LI23-1011	Level Controller/Display	
LI23-1201	Level Controller/Display	
LI23-1211	Level Controller/Display	
LI24-1001	Level Controller/Display	
LI24-1011	Level Controller/Display	
LI24-1201	Level Controller/Display	
LI24-1211	Level Controller/Display	
LI40-1001	Level Display	
LI55-1001	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-1011	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-1201	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-1211	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-1401	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-1411	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8001	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8011	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8201	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8211	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8401	Level Controller/Display	
LI55-8411	Level Controller/Display	
LI99-2001	USB Fob	
LO10-1305	Leak Switch	
LO10-1405	Leak Switch	
LO10-2305	Leak Switch	
LO10-1405	Leak Switch	
LP15-1405	Liquid Level Switch	
LP50-1005	Liquid Level Switch	
LP50-5005	Liquid Level Switch	
LP50-6005	Liquid Level Switch	
LR10-0010	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR11-5421-00	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR15-0010-20	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR15-0010-30	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR15-0010-40	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR16-5021-20	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR16-5021-30	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR16-5021-40	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR20-0310-30	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR20-0310-40	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR21-5321-30	Radar Level Transmitter	
LR21-5321-40	Radar Level Transmitter	

